

Lake Quinault Lodge
Olympic National Forest
Quinault
Grays Harbor County
Washington

HABS No. WA-176

HABS
WASH.
14-QUIN,
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, CA 94102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

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STATE Washington	COUNTY Grays Harbor	TOWN OR VICINITY Lake Quinault
HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME) Lake Quinault Lodge		HABS NO. WA-176
SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE U.S.F.S. Inventoried Site #CR-18-80a		
COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES) On the south shore of Lake Quinault at Lat. 123 degrees 50' 52" and Long. 47 degrees 28' 1". UTM Data: Zone 10; Easting 36 200, Northing 57 150		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE) 1926; USFS Records	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE) Unknown	
SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE) This building is a focal point in association with the rural area and community of Lake Quinault. The main Lodge is a large wood frame structure of two floors surmounted by a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof on its central section and two projecting wings at each end. It possesses distinctive characteristics of an architectural type and period in our past. (See evaluation by Geo-Reconn International which is attached)		
STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE) Northwestern-Georgian in general feeling with additional midieval or Tudor overtone.		
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS) Large wood frame structure of two floors with large expanses of small-paned wooden windows and doors with natural wood-stained shingle siding. Construction utilized massive fir sheathed posts and beams including a very large brick fireplace and chimney.		
SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE) Central section and two projecting wings surmounted by a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof. The combined square footage of both floors is approximately 25,000 sq. ft. (See plot plan attached)		
EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE A large fireplace chimney, shed dormers, a belvedere surmounted with a steeply pitched pyramidal-hip roof, large expanses of small paned wooden windows and doors, natural wood stained shingle siding.		
INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED) The major center-block on the first level is noteworthy on account of size and the massive, rustic, appearance and feeling associated with large vertical grain fir sheathed posts that rise to almost a story-and-a-half height and a ceiling of exceptionally large heavy beams. An unusually large brick fireplace, a raised hearth, wooden staircases and original wicker furnishings further add to a Lodge ambience.		
MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES A 1966-67 dining room addition, see photographic section for location and detail. Two contemporary units were added on the westerly side in the early 1970's. Except for a covered walkway these newer facilities are in no way structurally connected to the Lodge.		
PRESENT CONDITION AND USE The Lodge is in excellent condition and well-maintained.		
OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE The solarium addition will not in any way alter, modify, or change the Lodge. The Lodge walls, doors, windows, and fireplace will not be affected or changed in any way. For example, no holes will be made in the wall for electrical or plumbing changes.		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.) Dolan, Rinita and others, "Cultural Resource Survey of Eight Areas Proposed for Resource Activities within the Olympic National Forest, Washington. Seattle, WA: Geo Recon International, February, 1981, pp. 36, 38-40, and site #CR-18-80a report..... Preliminary Case Report: Lake Quinault Lodge, Proposed Solarium Construction." Olympic National Forest, Quinault Ranger District April 25, 1986 (amended August 8, 1986).		
COMPILER, AFFILIATION T.I. Notenboom Olympic National Forest Cultural Resource Coordinator	DATE November 10, 1986	

An architectural assessment of the Lake Quinault Lodge facility and several neighboring buildings was prepared from on-site examinations made by Gordon B. Varey, A.I.A., and Lawrence Schwin, III of the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington on January 9, 1981. Five structures, including old District Ranger's Residence, Lake Quinault Lodge, the Lodge Annex, the Taft Cottage (Lot 66) and a House (Lot 67) were examined and analyzed and are described below. In addition, their architectural context was also examined with particular attention paid to the Quinault Post Office and Mercantile Building at the townsite and to the Anderson and Nilson cabins, a short distance to the northeast. Investigations of the latter two were made since they represent typical private residences in the area (Figure 14).

Lake Quinault Lodge. 1926

The main lodge building is a large woodframe structure of two floors surmounted by a steeply pitching asphalt shingled roof on its central section and two projecting wings at the lake side. Two flanking wings on the street side are of story-and-a-half height. Each roof is punctuated with small shed dormers, excepting for those on the two lakeside wings. A belvedere surmounted with a steeply pitched pyramidal-hip roof is located at the center and is, in turn, surmounted by a ball finial and weathervane depicting an Indian shooting a bear with a bow and arrow.

The architectural style of the building might best be called Northwest-Georgian in general feeling, although the steeply pitching roof, the shed dormers and chimneys on the roadside wings give an additional medieval or Tudor overtone to the overall scheme. Large expanses of small-paned wooden windows on the central block which are variously doors and windows, natural wood-stained shingles, and the open interior space in the lobby are characteristic hallmarks of the regional features of the early Northwest style, while the small-paned wooden double-hung sash, small bay windows and modillions beneath the overhangs of the garrison facades contribute to the Georgian or "American Colonial" motif. The building's plan is, in itself, indicative of a sensitivity towards both view orientation on the northwest side of the building and of arriving guests and service facilities on the southeast facade.

According to local tradition, the lodge was constructed through the funding of Ralph Emerson, a Hoquiam lumberman and millowner. Craftspeople and artisans

from the Grays Harbor area and from both Seattle and Tacoma are believed to have worked on the building's construction, embellishing it with many of its unique decorative motifs.

The lodge interior is particularly noteworthy in the lobby or "Great Room", which comprises the entire first level of the building's major block with visual access to both the street and motor court and to the lake. Vertical-grain fir sheathed posts rise to almost story-and-a-half height to a beamed ceiling, also of vertical-grain fir. Stencilled decorations in brown, green, red and tan decorate the post tops, beams and the ceiling. Of a somewhat Mayan, rather than the expected Northwest Indian motif, they probably echo the then popular shallow-cut motifs of similar character that decorate many of the "ART DECO" buildings from the era. A wooden floor has been carpeted, although other extant decorative features include a large brick fireplace and raised hearth and wooden staircases with wooden flat-fitted balustrades at the southwest and northeast ends of the lobby. The presence of what are supposedly the original wicker furnishings make this space a particularly important cultural and architectural artifact of the post-World War I era.

Additions:

Additions to the original lodge building include a dining room (1966-67) and a motel-type addition (c. 1972) extending from the southwest side of the original building. The dining room addition protrudes from the northeast wing and faces west to a lakeside view. The motel addition is characterized by a low-pitched roof, balconies offering lake views and chimneys from various interior fireplace units.

